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Digest of Foreign Terrorism and Political Violence

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A Reference Aid

This publication is a joint product of the Office of Global Issues (OGI) and the Office of Central Reference (OCR). The information was current as of April 1984. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Chief of the Terrorism Analysis Branch, Instability and Insurgency Center, OGI, [redacted] or to the Chief of the Information Services Group, OCR, [redacted]

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GI 84-10033
CR 84-11066
May 1984

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Digest of Foreign Terrorism and Political Violence ()

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Preface

What This Digest Is

This reference aid contains a compilation of basic information available at the Secret level on foreign subnational groups and their leading members that are known, suspected, or reported to have engaged in terrorism or other forms of political violence. ()

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What We Mean by Terrorism

There is no standard or internationally accepted definition of terrorism. Nevertheless, most Western government officials and academic experts distinguish in one way or another between political violence as a general category of activity and terrorism as a particular—and particularly objectionable—subset of that category. In many countries, political dissidents themselves understand that terrorist activity differs from other forms of violent political confrontation and recognize that the adoption of terrorist tactics is a profound, possibly irrevocable, step. In using the term terrorism in this reference aid, we have tried to stay close to the following small cluster of characteristics, most of which are found in most of the many competing definitions devised by Western analysts:

Terrorism is politically motivated, premeditated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents. International terrorist acts involve citizens or territory of more than one country ()

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Quality of the Evidence

The evidence implicating particular groups in terrorist activity or in other kinds of political violence may vary enormously in both quality and sufficiency. Often, concrete proof is available—perhaps provided by the group itself, which is proud of and eager to demonstrate its involvement. Sometimes there is no evidence, other than unsubstantiated allegations or claims, that a particular group even exists, much less that it was responsible for actions attributed to it. The quality of the evidence concerning state involvement with terrorist groups and links between and among terrorist groups also varies considerably.

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	Preface
1	Directory of Organizations
	Terrorist groups, insurgent groups, and other organizations implicated in or suspected of involvement in political violence are listed here alphabetically according to the native-language name, English-language name, nickname, or abbreviation by which we believe they are best known in this country. In a few cases, it has been convenient to list a number of similar groups together—as Ethiopian Separatists, for example. Alternative names and abbreviations are included as cross references.
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157	Country/Nationality Index
	The organizational and biographical entries found in the two directories are listed here alphabetically by country, region, or nationality as appropriate. Because there are no cross references to alternative names and abbreviations in the index, it should not be used as the sole means of ascertaining whether particular groups or individuals are listed in the directory.
167	Maps
	The World Western Europe The Middle East Central America and the Caribbean

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**Directory of
Organizations**

AAA

See Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance. ☐

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**Argentine Anti-
Communist Alliance
(AAA)**
Argentina

Rightwing death squad composed of retired military and police officers . . . founded 1973 by Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega to combat growing leftist terrorism . . . operations officially illegal although sponsored or at least countenanced by former military government . . . activities during "dirty war" against subversion currently under investigation by Argentine courts.

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Montoneros
Argentina

(Movimiento Peronista Montonero)
(Peronist Montonero Party)

Peronist leftwing terrorist organization decimated by security forces in late 1970s
... currently abandoning violent tactics and attempting legitimate political
comeback ... leader Mario Firmenich was recently arrested in Brazil on charges
stemming from terrorism period. 3.5(c)

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**People's Revolutionary
Army/Revolutionary
Workers Party
(ERP/PRT)**
Argentina

Urban-based, pro-Cuba, anti-US military arm of the outlawed Trotskyist party . . . formed 1970 . . . sought unification of Latin American Marxist-Leninist terrorist organizations . . . attacked primarily Argentine military and police targets . . . virtually destroyed by security services in 1976 . . . since then has focused on political activism rather than armed struggle. 3.5(c)

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**Two April Command**
Argentina

(2 April Command) (Captain Giacchino Direct Action Commando)

Small rightwing group of Argentine naval officers . . . active in several causes since late 1970s under various names . . . adopted current name to protest UK invasion of the Falklands on 2 April 1982 . . . claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent in March 1983 to US Naval Headquarters in London and Prime Minister Thatcher . . . alleged to have threatened life of Vice President Bush prior to his visit to Argentina to attend the inauguration of President Alfonsin in December 1983.

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Oscar Raul Bidegain
Argentina

Born 17 February 1906, Yerua

Leftwing Peronist who returned to Argentina in December 1983 after nine-year exile . . . announced dissolution of Peronist Montonero Movement and revival of Authentic Party, formed in 1975 by leftist members expelled from Peronist Party but banned by military in 1976 . . . Governor of Buenos Aires Province for nine months until impeached in 1974 . . . medical doctor. (U)

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Roberto Cirilio Perdia
Argentina

(Carlitos, El Pelado)

Born 9 July 1941, Pergamino

Executive secretary and military leader of Peronist Montonero Movement . . . as of
November 1983 in Brazil; made occasional trips to Argentina . . . member
Christian Democratic Party during mid-1960s.

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Fernando Vaca Narvajas (Facundo, Nicolas, Vasco)
Argentina

Born 7 January 1948, Cordoba

Marxist head of the International Relations Secretariat and second in command of the Peronist Montonero Movement . . . signed December 1983 statement announcing dissolution of Montoneros and revival of Authentic Party . . . as member of Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Party, escaped from jail in 1972 and hijacked plane to Chile 3.5(c)

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~~Secret~~**Country/
Nationality
Index**

Country	Organization	Members
Argentina	Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA)	
	April 2 Command	
	Montoneros	Oscar Raul Bidegain Mario Firmenich Roberto Cirilio Perdia Fernando Vaca Narvajas
	People's Revolutionary Army/Revolutionary Workers Party (ERP/PRT)	

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